HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

ENTHUSIASM ON THE FRENCH SIDE-DEPARTURE FROM CAPE GRISNEZ-BATTLING WITH THE WAVES-SAFE ARRIVAL ON THE ENGLISH COAST. M AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Loxoon, May 29 .- Paul Boyton's second attempt to cross the English Channel has resulted in the most complete success. He entered the water off Cape Grisnez yesteriay morning at a few minutes before 3 o'clock, and landed at a place called Fan Bay on the coast of Kent at 38 minutes past 2 this morning. having thus accomplished his journey in 23 hours and about 38 minutes. This time is longer than the Captain thought he should occupy, yet he has accomplished his intention of crossing from shore to shore. There was some diminution of the interest evoked by his first attempt in this one, but there was by no means anything like apathy or indifference to the result. It was generally felt that the efficacy of Capt. Boyton's life-saving dress-or perhaps it would be better to say its qualities-were fully demonstrated on the first occasion, when, though not literally successful in crossing from shore to shore, he practically accomplished the feat he set out to do. This second attempt therefore was regarded more in the light of a piece of indomitable plack and energy on the part of a man possessing no small store of either quality, than as a trial either scientific or practical of a new invention. The captain was received on either side of the channel in a manner that betokened his immense popularity. The French people were wild with enthusiasm on his arrival at Boulogne to begin his journey, and on his departure on a short experimental trip ladies presented him with bouquets which a newspaper correspendent truly says he seemed puzzled to know what to do with. The streets were lined with people, and the cheering and general compliments he received on his way from his hotel to the pier were such that any one who knows the French character can better imagine than one can describe. The presidents of all the learned societies of France sent messages of encouragement and sympathy, and among a host of letters which arrived from England was the following from the Prince of Wales's secretary:

His keynd Highness would have been very glad to have wilcossed your interesting experiment on Friday next, but regrets that his engagements will not allow him to do so. The Prince desires me to express his sincer hope that you may meet with the success on Friday which your perseverance and courage deserve. Gen. Schenck, who at one time it was thought

would be on board the steamer which the South-Eastern Railway Company had provided to accompany him, at the last moment wrote that his engage ments rendered it impossible to accompany him, but that he wished the Captain the fullest success. The Prince Ernest, one of the Channel steamer pany paid Boyton, or his dress-no matter whichthe great compliment of providing this vessel, free of charge, and also of inviting as their guests those who had to accompany the expedition as well as a number of Capt. Boyton's friends and others. Among those on board this steamer were Mr. Samuel Plimseil, M. P.; Mr. Shaw, the manager, and other officials of the Railway Company; Mr. Michael Boyton, the Captain's brother; Dr. Howard, the honorable Secretary of the New-York Lafe-Saving Soriety, and Dr. Diver, a local physician as medical referees, as well as a large number of representatives of the press. This steamer left Folkestone at one o'clock yesterday morning, Capt, Boyton having gone on a day or two before to Boulogue. In about two hours the French coast was reached, and the shore showed the preparations that had been made for witnessing the departure of the hero of the hour. The start was effected from the shore of Cape Grisnez, and the journey thither from Boulogue had been made the previous day by sen, the Captain in his life-saving dress, of course. went to bed very early on Wednesday night, and after a very sound and refreshing sleep drove to the beach, where he arrived at 2:26 a. m., and where, as already stated, a large crowd had assembled to witness his departure. He entered the water at 2:40, paddle in hand, crying " Vice la Prance," and, it is almost needless to add, receiving the deafening plaudits of those on shore. His departure was announced by the lighting of a large pine bonfire on the cliff, a flight of rockets, and the discharge of cannon. These signals were at once answered by the discharge of rockets from those on board the Prince Ernest. The weather at this time was dark and hazy, the barometer marking 760, with n downward tendency. The wind, which was very light, blew in occasional puffs from the south-west. ing the darkness was very striking, owing to the moon being obscured by clouds. Directly after his start, however, the clouds so far separated as to give those on board the steamer a glimpse of the shore, and as soor as the mist which grose from the water had partially cleared, the Captain was descried paddling energetically in a northward direction from Grisnez. As he neared the steamboat he was received with an enthusiastic cheer from those on board, acknowledging it by raising his hand. Soon afterward be again made for the steamer and asked tha his sail, which he had forgotten to bring from the shore when he embarked, might be sent for, temarking that he could not get on without it. A boat was accordingly lowered and dispatched to the shore, and the forgotten sail and a few other articles left be hind carried off. The sail was carried to Boyton, but owing to the fact that but wind and tide were at this time dead against him, he did not set it, but worked his paddle vigorously. Still he made but little headway till long after daylight. very frequently performed his various maneuvers in the water. He blew his fog-horn, stood up, furled and unfurled his sail, to show that he was in no way fatigue I, and when the rounds of cheers which greeted these movements had died away, paddled off again with great zest. It is very difficult to give any trustworthy information of the distances which he traveled. It was stated that at 812 o'clock in the morning he was seven miles from his starting point. It may be that he had paddled a distance of eight miles, but he could hardly have been so far as that, for by midday he was said to be fully ten miles off the English coast, and the distance from coast to coast is only about 19 miles He, however, retained his good spirits throughout the entire day, making headway with his paddle and sail. He smoked cigars and drank some tea, and very frequently exchanged words with those on board the steamer. About midday yesterday a large steamer belonging to the South Eastern Railway Company, containing a large excursion party who had come out to see him, hove in sight, and on nearing the Prince Ernest exchanged salutations. He was very heartily received by those on board the steamer, who greeted him with vociferous cheering. In reply he performed some of his numerous movements and hoisting the Stars and Stripes away under sail. This steamboat, as well as the Prince Ernest, kept him company till

about four o'clock, when the former, after a parting,

hearty greeting, made for the Euglish coast. Almost

immediately after the wind considerably freshened

and a heavy storm broke over accompanied

a great extent impeded his progress, but about 5:30

he was no more than about six miles from the coast

at Dover. He was at this time sanguine that he

should reach the coast before dark, and so he told

his attendants to tell those on board the excursion

fittle progress. Yet he was not in the least disheart-

eued or distressed. At 1 o'clock in the morning, the

time of the last telegram being sent away, he was

still three miles from Dover. This is to be attributed

to the fact that there was an extremely slack tide, but when the tide turned about 1:30, the signal from

the Captain was given, and the shore, then about

two miles and a half distant, reached with compara-

tive speed 38 minutes past 2 o'clock by French

by the gallant Captain announced to those on the

steamer that the final moment of triumph had

arrived, and that the Captain was again on terra

firms. The response to this signal was a shout from

The discharge of a rocket from the shore

steamer. From this time he appeared to make bu

by thunder and lightning. This naturally

and who in a stentorian voice cried, "Come back now, that is enough for to-night." He immediately entered the surfagain and made for the Prince Ernest, where he arrived on board in less than ten minutes from the time of landing amidst the enthusiastic and deafening shouts of those on board. He ran nimbly up the steps of the steamer but the medical men would not allow him to stay to receive the congratulations which were so freely offered. He was hurried into a cabin below and there he undressed and went to bed. His condition on coming on leard did not by any means appear one of ex-lanstion. He was not in the least degree distressed, and had be been allowed would doubtless have walked the deck and freely conversed with those around him. His exact condition may however best be gathered from the official reports of the medical men who carefully examined him both before and after he was undressed. They are as follows:

men who carefully examined him both before and after he was undressed. They are as follows:

Stramer Period Ennest. May 29.
Capt. Boylon was received on board at 2:30 a.m. He was in a profuse persulation. After being rubbed down he had some mid and brandy given to bim. His temperature was taken, and stood at 199, indise 71. He seemed latigued, but not so much as minat be imagined. He coondained very much of his face, which was paniod from exposure. He was phosed in warm blankets. In an hour he waiked to the Pavilion Hotel in good safries.

Thomas leaves, M. D.

Stramer Prince Ennist, May 29—3:30.
Capt. Boylon has arrived on board, fattened, but in usual health. He has hid a wrim spouse bath, hot milk punch, and is now in warm blankets. Palee and temperature are not appreciably disturbed. The paintil irritation of his face from exposure to the sun and brine is bis chief cause of complaint. This is being allayed by innection. He complains of great stiffness of the foliats. He is in bounding spirits, and proposed leaving for kendon in a few hours.

Bestawin Howard, M. D.

Hon, Sec. of Life-saving Society of New-Yesk.

The course steered by the Captain was at first N.
N. E. by E. half E., and afterward N. W. by W. A map of the Channel will readily show any one who

map of the Channel will readily show any one who looks that this course was about the shortest that could be taken and is in fact the same course adopted on the last occasion, though from different sides, the start then being from the English coastand on the present occasion from the French coast. The landing was not effected till dawn was just beginning to break-the dawn of the second day after the start. The latter part of the journey. therefore, was accomplished amid the great difficulties of darkness. These on board were, however, perfectly sanguine of success, so strong did the Captain appear and so certain was the Captain that they were steering the right course. The place where the Captain landed is a wild and dreary spot on the coast of Kent, almost immediately under the North Foreland Light, known as Fan Bay, somewhat to the north of Dover. As Folkestone was the lestination of the party, that journey had to be made by steam from this spot, and almost as soon as Boyton had disappeared below the hatches the bead of the vessel was turned and she speedily made her way to Folkestone. On nearing Dover large crowds were observed upon the pier and the cliffs and beach were scattered with people who had evidently staid of the South-Eastern Railway, was the only vessel up the night to learn the result. As the Admiralty that accompanied the Captain. The Eailway Complex was passed at 3:40 a salute of 10 guns was given to the steamer that carried the gallant Captain, and the compliment was at once acknowledged by the simultaneous explosion of a shower of rockets and the hoisting of the "Star-Spangled Basner," On arriving at Folkestone the Harbor Master and a number of the port officials, as well as the inhabitants, were waiting on the oier. On learning the news another salute was fired and acknowledged, and the vessel was much cheered on entering the harbor. At 4 o'clock the party landed, leaving Boyton still in bed below. and adjourned to the Pavilion Hotel, where a breakfast was awaiting them. They were joined here by a goodly number of other persons. The meel was scarcely finished, however, when, to the surprise of all, in walked Capt, Boyton himself. The nature of his reception may be better imagined than described. To say it was cuthusiastic would be to dame it with | Downs. I believe it has always been my good lack faint praise. Congratulations were peared upon him, his arm would have been shaken off with the vast amount of hand-shaking he had to undergo, and he and all others would have been deafened with the cheers that greated him had not a call been made for | had once before seen it together; just long enough by the announcement that the Captain would say a few words. Mounting a chair, the Captain delivered what was to come. To the Colonel alone the scene bimself of the following graceful and characteristic | was wholly new. The Colonel has been some weeks

little effusion:

GENTHEMEN: I though you for the cordial manner in which I have been reserved. I am glad the fact of crossing the Channel is over. [Cheers.] A fittle time ago a well-known periodical said that various inventous had been tried recently to cross the Channel with confort, and mention was made of the Busseum's about the Boyton like dress. The critic has added the words, "But after all, the channel is master of the situation." In my

He afterwards had a warm bath and announced his intention of proceeding during the day to London. As a trial of physical strength, as indeed plete success, the navigation alone being the point in which the Captain did not come up to his own expectations or those of his friends. He has demonstrated beyond doubt that the varying and various currents of the Channel are not so easy to swim across as one would suppose, but ful powers of endurance. On the last occasion, after aving been in the water for 15 hours, it was thought wonderful, and by some incredible, that he should have come out without the slightest symptom of exhaustion or weakness. But what of the pres-ent, when he has for nearly 24 hours battled with wind and waves and after all come out of the water with his physical strength by no means exhausted. doctors agree that the fact that his pulse being at the close 71 degrees is in itself abundant proof that his physical condition was not much disturbed, and the fact that his temperature was on this occasion 99, as against 97 at the conclusion of the last trip, shows him to be in better health. He has hown beyond doubt that in the hands of a strong man his life-saving dress may be made to do a good deal, especially by anyone practiced in its use.

THE FRIENDS AT NEWPORT.

YEARLY MEETING-A BALLYING POINT OF THE

DENOMINATION-JUNE MEETING SUNDAY. OM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEWPORT, R. I., June 8 .- This city is now early full of friends in attendance upon the yearly seeting which opens on Friday morning, and which will continue in session natio the following Friday. There are delegales here from nearly every yearly meeting in the country. Their meeting-house here, which is the largest in the country, was creefed in 1700, and as early as 1672 George Fox, with a large company of ministers from Euand, held a meeting in it. This meeting lasted six days, id among those who were present and who were memhers at that time were William Coddington, Henry Bull, and Nicholas Easton, each of whom filled the office of Governor of Rhode Island. For nearly 200 years fovernor of Rhede Island. For nearly 200 years hey have annually met here for worship, and for the transaction of business as well. Next year, however, they will meet in Portland, Me., and each alternate year at this place, it being so decided at the last annual meeting. In order to take this important step they were obliged to appeal to the Legislature for an amendment to fact charter. If they had not done so they would have been obliged to relinquish their claims to their valuable property, both here and in Providence, valued as \$100,000. As many of the friends of the meeting live in Maine, it will be a blessing to them tit is urged by many of the prominent ones that one year's trial will be solident to convince them of their mistake, and that the people who have been accastomed to care for them for so many years while in attendance upon the yearly meeting in this city are better able to carry out their peculiar kleas than those at a new place. At Portland they will be obliged to rent a house of worship. The hotels and boarding-houses are full, and many of the citizens have opened their houses for their accommodation. Among the eminent preachers present accommodation. Among the eminent preachers present ore, John Y. Hoover, Iowa: John P. Pennington, John Newhad, Sarah Ann Linton, Robert Knight, Levi Radiff, judiana; Jeremiah A. Grinnell, Rachael Binford, North Carolina: Edward C. Young, Mary S. Elliott, 2nd Sarah E. Jenkins from Onlo. Others are expected before the close of the meeting.

Few young persons are now seen in the plain garb

Jenkins from Onio. Others are expected before the see of the meeting.

For young persons are now seen in the plain garbenilar to the Quakers, and they going Quakers see a latter a refer to help and array, and they appear to hack knowledge of the ways of the wicked world. They meet to be June meeting for a good time, and are slopt in the art of flittation as the belies who remain reall the season. At the Aquidness House you can estiles and sature of the fluest grades, and the richest of see at the throat and wrists. There are annistation as of a breaking away from the more every regulation of the Society, and this opinion is shared by many the prominent members. On Sunday public meetings of the lead both in the meeting loose and also in the be prominent members. On Sanday public meeting be held both in the meeting house and also in the cent grounds, and many of the pulpits in the cit be supplied by the approved ministers. The cit wear holday attire, it being "June Meeting San" and the cars and beats will arrive with crowd a different portions of New-England, who take this riturity to spend the day here at half price. The currents and stores are to be text open and to it. restaurants and stores are to be kept open, and to the native born it is one of the most disarrecable days of the year. The Friends are in no way responsible for the Michael Boyten who was standing on the paddic-box,

DERBY DAY.

A CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH HOLIDAY. BY ROAD FROM LONDON TO EPSOM-INTERESTING SCENES IN A VAST CROWD-ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PARTY - REFRESHMENT BOOTHS - THE

WINNING OF THE RACE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, May 27 .- This time I went by road. By road, in spite of much good advice not to, or perhaps because of it. There are people who would persuade you, should you listen to them long enough, that a journey to Epsom by road on the Derby Day is as perilous as a journey into Central Africa. Horrors of many kinds are foretold to you. You will be smothered in dust and drenched with rain; you will be run into, and run over, and run away with; you will be all the way a target for bad language and pea-shooters, flour-bags, and probably eggs; you will get to the Downs late and you will not get home at all-the choice being considerately offered you of spending the night in a ditch or in a police station. Besides, what used to be called the glories of the road are gone, they declare, like most other good things which existed a generation ago. Nobody goes now by read, say the croakers-nobedy who is anybody. The swells journey by rail, from the Prince of Wales down. It is hardly the thing to care for the Derby at all; but if you go, you should not go by road in any case. The Derby being a stock topic of conversation for a week before it occurs, this cataract of objections kept tumbling ceaselessly about your cars till you felt compelled from self-respect to stand up against it, and brave all these perils, lest you should suspect yourself of running away from them. Having made this resolve and announced it Monday night, you will then bu told you are too late; that if you go you must go on a drag, and that no drag, nor any other vehicle but a four wheeled cab, can be hired the day before the great race; this leads you further to declare that you will not go in a drag-a heavy, old-fashioned, smartly-painted stage-coach drawn by four horsesbut in such a carriage as mortals use on ordinary days, with two horses. You find this procurable without the slighest difficulty, though at a high price, and it appears at the door on Wednesday morning at 8:30-not too early for a start if you want a good place next the rails. The distance from London is some 15 miles.

A party of four, two of them ladies; in whose be-

half all the terrors I have told you of had been conjured up, nobody caring what happens to a man. But the two young ladies were at least as stouthearted as the men. I remarked that though they had provided vails to protect passers against the brightness of their faces, the vails never came much below their bonnets. There was not much dust, it is true. This was partly because we started so early, but the sections of the road are few and short which do not lie between houses, and all this was well watered. Nor was there anywhere a great crowd of vehicles. I don't remember that we were once stopped by a crush in going. We passed all sorts of craft, from a costermonger's go-cart and donkey up to four-horse omnibuses with loads of Cockneys. Tiny let us go on in peace. We began to believe we had strong up our nerves for adventures that were was not the journey to Epson, but the journey home. Thereupon we settled down contentedly to enjoy the fresh air, the smallight and the green fields about us. When we reached the Downs we were rewarded for our early rising by getting the best possible standing place for the carriage, just opposite the Grand Thenceforward we had only to make the most of our advantages-three hours before us to the first race, and one of the party had never seen Epsom to see the Derby in company with a novice, or more than one. I cannot concerve of much pleasure in going alone, or going with old hands, who know everything and care for nothing. The two ladies er, and the call obeyed when it was accompanied | ago to fill their minds with pleasant memories, and not spoil enjoyment by too ready anticipation of in England. He declared to a company of Englishmen the other day that he was going to the Derby to see whether anything could, in this country, be done quickly. To see as good or as fast horses as in Kentucky he of course did not expect. Upon my reminding him gently of Mr. Ten Broeck's experience on this point, be replied stortly that the American racer was found to deteriorate on being brought to this country. He would not assent to my suggestion that speed was relative, and that the Kentucky horses seemed faster when tried horses. I feared be thought my remark unpatriotic, so I withdrew it. From horses to the crowd that came to see them was an easy transition, and here we were of one mind. Early as it was when we yielded to the request of the ladies and took them autiously for a siroll over the ground, the crowd was already vast. It became twice or thrice greater as the day grew older and 3 o'clock approached, but then, and all day long, it was a wonderfully good umored and orderly crowd. In Kentucky; observed the Colonel, at a horse-race a tenth the size of this, there would have been half a dezen shooting scrapes before the day was over. He was slow to believe the day would finish here without a single piatolshot, and I was not sure whether the admiration with which he regarded the easy temper of the Britsh multitude was wholly free from a touch of chivalrous disdain. Certainly the latter feeling came uppermost when he noted how little there was of democratic equality among the different classes who met here on seemingly equal terms. The English rough is a brate of rare mold, sullealy savage to his equals, but sullcaly civil to the owner of a good coat. He shoulders his fellow aside, both out of his own way and out of yours. The cad is more of a flunkey than a rough, and you begin to regret the extent of more civility shown when you see the reason of it, and the effect of it-or rather when you get a glimpse of the character of which it is an effect. It may interest future visitors to be told that we spent an hour or two wandering about, visiting all parts of the ground, and going through all sorts of crowds, without having to endure annoyance of any kind. The notion that ladies cannot see the Derby comfortably hardly stands the test of experiment. If they will go quietly dressed, if a spot is chosen with some care for the carriage so as to avoid disagreeable neighbors (though you must take your chance of such as come later), and if they will put themselves in charge of some one who has a liftle experience, there is little fear of their coming to grief. It has been the fashion of late years for ladies to prefer the Oaks, Ascot, and Goodwood, all of which are brilliant spectacles, but not the Derby. Possibly the visit of the Princess of Wales this year to Epsota on the Derby Day will overcome the scruples of fashionable indifference. One of the events of the day was the arrival

> is called the great event of the day. To most of us lunch itself is, I fancy, the great event of the day. The Derby, in the popular mind, is a gigantic pienic, and the essence of a pienic is something to eat. The Downs are high up in the air, which is pure and keen, and by 2 o'clock the general appetite has reached a point unknown in London. All the way from the finish of the course, past the many stands far toward Tottenham Corner, is a bank of carriages and drags six deep against the rails. The Hill is covered with many more. If you have been noticing the sincolor of the scene you will become aware about two of a general glare of white spreading over these collections of vehicles. The cloths have been brought out. They disappear again under the contents of the hampers, which are unpacked swiftly. The refreshment

of the royal party in their box-indeed, loyal persons

will tell you that the visible increase in the numbers

of spectators to-day is due to the announcement of

bridge (otherwise known as Royal George), and the

booths are full at the same moment, and the midday meal of the multitude which dines in humbler ways is going on. Half a million of men and women feasting together in the open air—previously hungry all of them; a banquet on a scale more huge than Rabelais conceived. A dreadful bell is clanging meantime; mounted police and police on foot are clearing the course; presently six or eight horses glance by, there is a faint cheer or two in the distance, and somebody remarks carelessly that the first race is over. But lanch is not. The only people who are not eating are betting. We are so directly opposite the Grand Stand that it is impossible not to hear from time to time the roar that issues from the Ring. The railed-in space between the Stand and course which goes by that name holds, I should guess, a couple of thousand human beings, every one of them now madly bent on proclaiming to the universe at the top of his cracked voice the precise odds he will give or take on the coming event. I don't know what they were. There is a horse called Galopin which is said to be likely to win, and therefore, in turf slaug, first favorite. If I have any wish in the matter it is that he may; in which case the Ring-that is, the professior al betting men, who bet against horses and not on them-will lose heavily.

For, though one goes to the Derby as a spectacle, t is impossible not to sympathize with the spirit of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's speech in the House of Comnons on Tuesday in resisting Mr. Disraell's motion to adjourn over for the day. The Derby is more than the Cockaey carnival he called it—something between that and the national festival which it was once the fashion to call it-something to see judiciously. You may enjoy it on condition of not moralizing about it, as you admire the Pyramids on condition of forgetting the scores of thousands of lives they cost. The moment you begin to remember what the Derby does to promote the popularity of the Turi, its superficial splenders are clouded The elaborately organized system of public swindling which is called the Tarf in this country finds the greater part of its support in public credulity and ignorance, But it is helped by the artificial interest which the great racing days excite—helped so much that the question whether to go or not must be left open to each person to settle for himself. The foreigner, intelligent or otherwise, may free himself from responsibility on the ground that he is a foreigner. The laglishman biraself is beginning to moderate the tone of rapture in which he used to discuss the day and its incidents. No doubt they have been overdescribed.

But the afternoon passed, the last race was run, the close array of carriages began to break up. Presently it was possible to move. By 6 we were on the road, at 10 we were once more in London without an adventure or mishap. There was a crowd, of course, and we came slowly. A few stray missiles from peashooters, a little dust, and continual delays were all the annoyances we had to endure. I believe I omitted to mention that one of the races was won by a horse named Galopin. That was the Derby.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. o the Editor of The Tribune. Siu: A loyal American citizen cannot but feel grieved at the action of the school boards throughout America in introducing the study of foreign languages into our public schools. This the spirit of self-destruction etzed these men? Are we to become a nation of nonde scripts? Are foreign polities to be imported to America and control our ewn politics I Is the American character to be a hodge podge of all the imported elements brought across the scul 1 is the spirit of self-sacrifice, devotion, and patriotism which founded and has preserved this republic in the midst of so many dangers to be democalized by this delage of fereign elements! If so, by all means let us begin at the foundation; let us import the languages of the humbarouts that we may preserve for them their ideas, their chardings, their ways of thinking, and their religion. The way to keep them foreigners is to preserve their language for them, prevent them from learning ours, and compel our children to learn theirs. We need workmen, we need the wealth they theirs. We need workmen, we need the wealth they bring, but we need citizens more. But we must amalgamate them into Americans or they will be useless. It is to be feared that this ladius of foreigness is one of the great causes of the deterioration of the political, indical, and relimbous systems in the United States in the hast ton years. We have undertaken too much forevior make citizens out of 8,560,000 of negroes, and half Entopy besefes. We must confine ourselves to good Lacidate, or we will fail and go down like so must republies before us. A house divided oradies the must stand in either can a nation i and ton of the very first clement of disturbing the matter of disturbing the matter of the surface of the posterity, it will be because we have gathered into our ranks so many who are Latocant of our system of government, and are one involuntary ensumes, because of their race, training, spirit, and language. New-Haren, Conn., May 25, 1875.

THURMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Sm: It is the conviction of many persons that the opposition to the Grant Administration should unite on the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In 1872, the leaders of the Democratic party, with gen-erous unanimity, united with the Liberal Republicans in the nomination and support of Mr. Greeley. There can be no continued co-operation between two political ele-ments except on the principle of reciprocity. By the plainest rules of equity, it is now the Democrats' turn to present a candidate and to look for the co-operation of to present a candidate and to look for the co-operation of their late affice. All that the Liberal Republicans have te do at the present time is to make known what platform and what Democratic leader will be most acceptable to them. As a Republican supporter of Mr. Greeley, I wish to declare Schutor Thurman my choice for the Presidency, for these reasons:

1. He labered for Mr. Greeley's election with most arriest zeal, delivering able speeches in his boarf all over Ohio.

2. Senator Thurman is better qualified to discharge the latter of the Presidency, by because of interexperience is public of the Presidency, by because of interexperience.

senator Thurman is better quarties to discourse the as of the Presidency, by reason of indeer experience other office, than the other Democratic candidates of Five years on the Superme fement of Onto, two in the House of Representatives, and several years' ice in the Senate bave given him a practical delaye of public nature which Talem, Hendricks, and in do not possess. In point of states muchip Thurman is the most rod, the strongest intellectually, and the broadest

bearing, the strongest intellectually, and the bronnest man among the candidates. For six years le has been the nean whodged bemocratia leader of the Senate. He is entitled to the same rank outside the Senate.

4. The Orio Senator is the very soil of homer, is of the lettest intercity, high-toned, dignified, scholarly, and a gentlem in of the host school.

Washington, June 4, 1875.

NO MUSICAL ACADEMY IN CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: I am glad that you oppose placing a school for music in the great Park, for great it is in its present beauty of turf and folinge, but that greatness will windle with each pile of stone and mortar that is placed on its now ebeerful face. Trees and grass are already part of our present scanty supply of these precious gift of a good Providence. There is no argument in favor of placing a music school in the Park that will not apply with equal force in favor of other schools, such as with equal_force in favor of other schools, such as one for painting, sculpture, design, theology, law, ordinary education, medicine, in fact, every branch of human knowledge, artists and necessary, and if one is admitted within the Park, as now proposed, for musical education, the way is opened for any or all of the others, until we shall have a great cluster of public buildings instead of having a great Park. I don't like to be censorious on public officials, yet I do not hesitate to say that the President of the Park Board of Commissioners has not shown a high sense of propriety in advocating the use of public grounds placed in als custody, for an institution of which he is a trustee.

New-York, June 10, 1875.

SECOND FAILURE OF A BANKING FIRM.

the royal visit the day before in the papers. Besides the Princess of Wales, there came the Prince, the Turner Bros., the bankers at Pine and Nas-Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, u-sis, who falled shortly after the paule of 1873, in onsequence of being overloaded with railroad contracts and paper-principally that of the Indianapolis, Bloomthe Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Camngton and Western Railroad—and resumed business gain, yesterday announced their inability to meet their extended paper. They had paid 40 per cent of their in-Princess Louise, with her husband. They all traveled by special train, just in time for lunch, before what lebtedness, but another installment of the remain log 60 per cent falling due they were unable to meet it. In addition to their railroad ventures the firm were involved in heavy real estate operations in this erty and Brooklyn. They made several attempts to seif their real estate but were not successful. The firm built the large woite marble building on Nassaust, between Pine and Cedur-sts., and sold it to the Fourth National Bank for \$500,000. They hope to pay all their obligations in time.

> THE JEWISH FEAST OF WEEKS The Orthodox Hebrews continued the cele-

bration of the "Feast of Weeks" yesterday, but no pubworship took place in the Temples of the Reformed two days to the various festivals of the Church. The services in all of the synagogues were similar to those of Wednesday, as described in The Trinuss of yesterday. The feast was celebrated in the Synagogue Beth Jacob in Brooklyn, E. D., Jesterday by the confirmation of \$2 children. BUNKER HILL

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE. HOW THE AMERICAN INTRENCHMENTS LOOKED FROM BOSTON-CRITICISM OF GEN, GAGE'S OFE-RATIONS AND OFFICIAL REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Just now, every one interested in the history of our country, is refreshing his memory with a review of the incidents connected with the battle of Bunker Hill. We have, of course, our version of the affair, and are wont, as we most properly may be, to give allered to the courage and undamated heroism of the men who dared to oppose themselves to the attack of an English force, so well disciplined as were the men under the command of Gen. Gage. It may gratify a reasonable curiosity to see how English writers speak of what we have always been accustomed to regard as among the most important events of the Revolutionary War. It will be found on examination that historians on both ides relate the leading facts as they actually occurred. But, as might reasonably be expected, the narrative receives a certain determinate coloring from the prejudices of the writer. I give extracts from a few of these writers, whose works are not necessible to the great mass of renders. The first selection will be made from the Appendix of the "History of America," by William Russell, esq., of Gray's Inn. published in 1778;

Russeli, esq., of Gray's Iru. published in 1778:

The pest of Charles Town had hitherto been neglected by both parties, from an unaccountable ignorance of military matters. The provuctals now perceived it to be equally important to them, whether they chose to act on the offensive or defensive. The necessary preparations were therefore made for that purpose; and a body of men were sent thither at night, with the greatest privacy, in order to throw up works upon Runker Hill, an entirence just within the isthmus or neck of land that joins the peninsula to the continent.

After alluding to the effect produced on the Bellish con-

After alluding to the effect produced on the British commander by the sight of the American works, and to the first atta k upon them by the Lively man-of-war, the

first atta k upon them by the Lively man-of-war, the writer proceeds as follows:

Such a great and incessant discharge of artillery would have been a severe abook to the firmness of even veteran troops, and must, no donbt, have greatly alermed the hold, but raw provinctals. They continued their labors, however, with annemitted assiduity, till about moon. The attack was begin by a most severe the from the artillery, under which the troops advanced very slowly toward the enemy, and halted several times, in order to afferd the growincials into confusion; out the disadvantage of ground, the manber and situation of the enemy, and permaps in some a secret disadvantion to the service, in all a wish to would it, seemed at first to strike an unusual damp into the soldiers. The provincials till not exchange a shot must the tritish forces had approached almost to the works, when a most dreadful fire took place, and a number of our bravest men, especially officers, fell.

In a foot note, Russell says:

In a foot note, Russell says:

The provincials have changed the field of beille from a theater of general opposition into a seem of deliberate murder. They have in every engagement a certain mather of marksmen, who, armed with rided pieces, single out the principal officers and devote them to destruction. This was particularly the case at fluidler Hill. The particle is worthy of the savage Indians from whom it seems to be borrowed.

In summing up the results of the battle, the historian

Both pariles claimed much honor from the action. The egulars, frot, having beaten near three times tuck num-er out of a arrougly fortified past, and combated various after disadvantages; on the opposite adle, the provin-ials, was were by no means dispirated by the event, repclats, who were by no means dispirated by the event, represented their number as interfor to that of the regulars, supported by floating batteries, ships of war, and a formulable train of artifery. Though they had best a post, they had acquired, they said, almost affine beneficial consequences of the most compace victory, as they had extractly put a stop to the offensive operations of a large army sent to such a them, and which they continued to obecause in a narrow town. With the exception of the somewhat rancorous expres-

ion contained in the foot note referred to about the practice of sharp-shooting being " worthy of the savage Indians, from whom it seems to be borrowed," the account which we find in English historians of the battle of Bunker Hill are both candid and discriminating. Thus Hughes,

Hall are both candid and discriminating. Thus Impace, summing up the results of the contest, says:

Each party had well sustained its character, and though the royal troops claimed the honor of the victory, it was dearl, bought, and the real advantage remained with their aniagonists; the challengament heir strength against the dreaded superiorit of regular forces, and had no reason to be dismayed at the result. John Andrews, LL. D., in his "History of the War with

America," etc., remarks that "the boldness of the Provincials increased to a degree that asionished the British officers, who had unhappily been taught to believe them contemptible enemy, averse to the dangers of war and neapable of the regular operations of an army." In the

same spirit Lord Mahon writes:

Then was blown to the winds the silly prediction of Lord Santwich and Col. Grant as to the allered deficiency of courage in the colonists, predictions which besides being in this case ulterly false and foundless, have always a manifest tendency to defeat them. Bissett, in his "History of the Reign of George

III.," Vol. L. p. 362, us is the following language:

The battle of Bunker Hill evinced the valor of the Ameri-sus, who, though rough, end sciplined peasants, had made as bold and obefinate a stand against regular troops, and is monetrated how inaccurately the attackty had been in-formed or how weakly they had reasoned when they con-cluded that the colonisis would not fight. Gea, Burgovne, writing to Lord Stanley under date of

June 25, 1775, indulges himself in quite a lofty rhetorical flight in his description of the bartle :

And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be concerned. If we look to the hight, flowe's corps, ascending the hill in face of infrenchments and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; to the left, the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thousands over the land, and in the arm of the sca, our slaps and douting outleties canonading them; strangle before us, a great and mode town in one care, then land, and in the arm of the sea, our ships and deating batteries commanding them; stranchs before us, a great and noble town in one great blaze, and the church steeples being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest; behind us, the church steeples and hisds of our own compeovered with spectators of the rest of our army which was engaged, the bills around the country also covered with spectators, the enemy all in anxious suspense, the rear of cannon, mortars and maskerry, the crash of churches, slips in the stocks, and while streets falling together in rains to fail the ear, the storming of reducibility, with the objects above described to fill the eye, and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final top of the Eritish empire in American to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a complication of increas and importance beyond mything that ever came to my lot to witness to.

One is interested in reading the comments which were

One is interested in reading the comments which were made in the public prints when the news of the battle reached England. There was a large and influential party who were bitterly opposed to the administration Lord North. They condemned the war, and believed that the Government would, is the end, certainly be decated. In this country they had correspondents who ept them well informed of what was going on here. In Almon's Remembrances," in 19 vois., which is in the "John Carter Brown Library"-a very rare edition, by the way-I find in Vol. L. p. 127, the following extract from a genuine letter from Boston, dated June 23, 1775 Ethoreme, you cannot succeed in this mad and wicked attempt to compact. Every full will be disputed with you and every fuch of ground. Two more such actions will destroy your army. We can afford to lose ten men to your one, and have three times your number at last. We are informed you intend to bombard and burn our We are informed you intend to bombard and burn our scaperts. You may. But we shall destroy the light-loness and beacons, and in the first high wind all your men-of-war will be wrecked on our coast.

Immediately following this letter is an article entitled Observations on the Government Account of the lat-Action near Charles Town." It is a most scathing and count of the action referred to. One or two extracts, written in the genuine Junius style of bitter saccasm,

must suffice:

There are two sorts of persons who always persevere uniformly and without shame in one unvaries line of conduct, regardless of the contempt and detestation of mankind. The sorts I mean are the therough virtuous and the thorough scoundrel. To one of these classes most evidently being the measters who settled the account which they have given us in last Tu-sday's foretic. The loss of the provincials, the letter says, "must have been considerable." Yet eight days after the action the tien considerable, busided and "thirty wonneed." But "they carried off great numbers during the time of action." Did they so? That is no great sign of flight, contusion and deteat. But "they buried them in holes." Really Why, are our soldiers buried in the air! "But the action has shown the superiority of the King's troops. He ait indeed! How! Why, they (with a proportion of flebartillery, and with the assistance of shys, armed vessels and boats and with the encouragement of certain as Here it indeed! How! Why, they (with a proportion of field artillery, and with the assistance of ships, armed vessels, and boars, and with the encouragement of certain and speedy re-enforcement if necessary) attacked and defented above three their own number! What, three times their own number! Of whom, pray! Of French or Spanish regulated No, of the Americans, of the Americans! What, of those dastardly, typocritical cowards who (Lord Sandwich knows) do not feel bold enough to dare look a sodder in the face! of those unlisciplined and spiritless Yankees who were to be driven from one end of the continent to another with a single regiment! What, of the skullding assassins, who can choigh to date look a solder in the face! of those on lisciplined and spiritless Yankees who were to be driven
from one end of the continent to another with a single
regiment! What, of the skulleing assassins, who can
only fire at a distance from behind stone walls and
hedges! Good food! Is it come to this at last! Can the
regulars, with all these exertions, only defeat three
times their own number of undisciplined cowards; and
that, too, at the expense of 1,664 (that is more than onehealty killed and wounded out of something above 2,000.
When I had read in Geo. Gree's letter the regular and
formalable preparations for an attack, I concluded that
the next lines would inform mo of the immediate and
uncelpitate digit of the Yankees. Judge them of my sarprise when I read that dissiend of being all dismayed or
struck with the 'andwhen' pantle' large columns' of
these cowards " were seen pouring to their defense."

One or both of the following conclusions must be drawn
from this narrative. The Americans are either the eleveverst fellows in the world at making strong lines in three
or four hours, or the most desperate enemy in defending
them; for, by Mr. Gage's account, they killed and wounded
near half his array in matching up about. 300 yards under
a complete train of artiflery and all the fire of the may
to cover them, which, by this account, is a new instance
of successful defense from one night's labor. Ha! Gad!
by this ruse the Americans will put our whole army labor
the grave or hospitals in turce or four nights' work and
an hour's face in each morning. I do not remember preclosely, but im ap to believe, that there were not so many
officers killed said wounded at the battle of Meriden,
though the English regiments sustained the force of the
whole French army for a considerable time. A swagan
battery, the production of a night's digrains, had there
been 10,000 men to protect it, could never have made

such bavoc against a vast train of artiflery and the irresistible fire of our ships, which would sweep all before them from every nere of that peninsula. But the trustory is not told. A Methodist secretary and a Scotch printer can do more than other people—they can pay of the sins of omistion and commission of the day by a long prayer at night, and thus settle accounts between God and the people in an hour's devotion.

But I must not prolong my article. Had you the space I would like to bring to the notice of your readers other comments and criticisms on the battle of Bunker Him These, however, may suffice to carry us back a con tury and help us to form some conception of the spirit of that stirring period, the memory of which hovers as freshly in these centennial days.

Providence, June 4, 1875.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. THE GRANT ORGANS ON THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The Grant organs are severe in their treat-The Grant organs are severe in their treatment of the Vice-President. One of them advises must to return to Native and held his law; another licens him to Sergeant Rates, for American flag pedestrian, and them pologizes—to the Sergeant; still modern declaration application of the Sergeant; still modern declaration the host description of the property of the sergeant; still modern declaration that his descriptions are of no value when compared with the calm and state-smarthy opinions of Forest Chyton, Anadrias Hays, Pinky Pinchovek, and Poker Jack of Arkanas. But the Grant organs are not the only sources from which Mr. Wilson will encounter opposition. The litting faction doesn't like him, and have for the Arkanas for the calm to user thete. He will have a lively that of it in working up his claims for the Pressioney.

PROFOUND POLITICAL WISDOM IN HIS VIEWS. PROFOUND POLITICAL WISDOM IN HIS VIEWS

There is profound political wisdom in his re-There is profound political wisdom in his tempiles upon the mistakes made and the appearantle lost, in consequence of which the Republicans have juid heavily by the temporary loss of many of their strong holds. Mr. Wibon believes it is possible to recover temply proceeding at once to put the party in a proper modifical by calling back to fix councils men who belong to it by sympathy and conviction, and almost by tradition but who have been following false rads since '72; and by dealing honestly and sincerely with the advancing questions of the true. While bringing out little that was new, the conversation is interesting as showing that the experience of six months has only strengthered and endirantly him in a judgment which was received with such general favor has Winter. The Vice-President is a surewed observer, and has been an exceptionally successful prophet. In the present condition of politics it requires me extraordinary for wish; to see that the way of success lies in the path be has pointed out.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE INDEPEND-ENT JOURNALS.

From The Palandelphia Times (Ind.)

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE INDEPENDENT JOUPNALS.

From The Palatadelpaia Troncs (Ind.)

How are the independent journals to be brought to the support of the Republican cause! They have see a contracts and no patronage to trade for. They have seen organs gradually descend in the grade of manilimess up all they are, as a rule, in their generally read nor respected, and the independent Journals are read and are respected and are successful, solely because they are independent. To secure the support of independent journals and the tens of thousands of independent Republicans in this State and in New York, the party must describe the confidence and favor of those who care least for party than for country and self-respect; and whils Grant, and Cameron, and Consiling, and Buther lead and direct the machinery of the party, how can the organization command the sympathy and ecoperation of those who have refused to follow it in its downward striked. When it hearkens to the counsels of men like Mr. Wilson, there will be some hope of support from independent informatis; but which he pless and they dance not, it will be idle to pour out appeals to the Independents, for they are not caring particularly just now whether political school keeps of not.

Tite KEN TOTHE WHITE HOUSE.

THE KEY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Vice-President Wilson's opinions upon the resent onlines of politics are those of a manuscript Vice-President Wilson's opinions upon the present outlook of politics are those of a man used to observe and estimate the influences which desirmine the set of the popular current at eventual periods. It is the practice, united to sentiments and feelings enabling him to appreciate the moods and impulses swaving the policies and prospects of parties. His statement that the mer who went off for Greeleyian should be reclaimed to the Republicans, it they desire national success, is founded in deep philosophy. It is not a question how many vores senators schurz and fenton can directly makes the influenced by the position increased many with be influenced by the position increased and alog edited newspapers in different parts of the Union. They represent to day, for more than at any previous period of the country's positical history, the spirit which means to put down the demonstration of the present condition of the popular mind. The "balance of power" between the parties can be found newhere else than in the hands of those citizens whose aim in politice can be sommed up in a few words—thorough purification and inflexible integrity. When Schurz, Fenton, and the presses identified with them politically, represent such these search parties and purposes under existing affairs, they are powerful even it regarded by footleb politicans as be teat to the front deer of the White House.

WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

WELL WORTH AFFENTION, From The Laton Currer (Dem.)

Our Henry may have an eye upon a first term, and his southern tour may have been undertaken as a preparatory step on the load to the White House. But even it take is so, his opinions regarding the condition of the South and the stare of the Republican party are well worth the attention of every househild eitzen. He talks very hopefully concerning the infare of the South, and his confidence should give satisfaction to every friend of that section. He talks rather anxiously about the future of the Republican party, and his fears should give satisfaction to every friend of the scope country.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHOICE OF ORGANS.

It is a little singular that Mr. Wilson should select as the organs through which to express his view those newspapers which are opposed to the Republical party—the party which has invested him with his highest honers, and to which he is male blad for the exalted pos-tion which he now his. Some months since he read the work off their superalandant enterprise. What wisson tells us in Thi. Trim 8a is, of course, interests Mr. Witson could not talk without being interesting, has been saint, where he was nicely cutertained, and comes back with his mind tall of rose ate impressions. THE BEST WATCHWORD FOR 1876.

We need not state how thoroughly we sym pathize with most of the views to waich the Vice-Fresh dent gave interance. He stands for conclusion and for purity. The Republican party can go into the campaign of 1876 with no better waterwords than these. The Vice-President reads the signs of the trace aright, and we know that the weight of his induence wall be given in favor of making his tileas practical. Made practical is Vie. President reads the signs of the times aright, we know that the weight of his inducace will be give favor of making his ideas practical. Made peache the party, they will become dominant in the country THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY STRENGTHENED.

To those who look upon Mr. Wilson's South-To those who look upon Mr. Wilson's Southern tour as simply a piece of polinical business, andatasen with a shrewi foresight of approaching confingueies, these careauly gathered views may possibly have less than their proper significance. But it is only what the Vice President endeavors to sustain the claims of the Republican party that the prejudices of the vice an polinican obscure the good searse of the practiced observed. He returns from the South with the conviction that the same on which this party mas gone late every causes for the last ten years is founded on fulschood, that the southern people are pericable, friendly, and particle, that the freedines have all their rights and privilege, and that the charges of violence and our ce "have nothing in them." But the increadenable spirit of policie partisanship compels him to declare than to maintain the requisition party in power is "absolutely in cessary for the good of the country." He becomes plantitive in conting up the "great opportunities lost" and the "god mustakes" of the purty, in mourain given the discussions. e gon the "great opportunities loss" and the great estakes" of the party, in mourning the detection of the berat incubers, and in urging the restoration of end independent organs as The TRIBLING and the Coarse Whatever may be the effect of

A POLICE CAPTAIN ACQUITTED OF BRUTALITI. Commissioner Disbecker presided at police trials in the court-room of the Police Central Office re-terday. The charges were made by civiliaus and the hearings were generally upon complaints that the offeet had exceeded their authority. Joseph Keller alies that Capt. Charles W. Caffrey of the Fifth Precinct Po lies, on June 2, the day of the Masonic parade, and ordered his men to clear the crowd off the pipes that were piled in Canal-st., near the Brandreth House, and that the Captain was brutal in enforcing the order. Captains was brutal in enforcing the order. Captains were utterly without foundation in fact. resimons against by officers who were on the ground that no side orders were given as had been come faued of by Mr. Keiher, and that the Captain did not strike nita nor lay he hand upon him. The case was dismissed.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PROCESSION IN GREENPRINE The Sunday-schools of Greenpoint had their annual parade yesterday. The 12 schools which as sembled at their respective churches at 2 o'clock and formed in the procession were the First Methodist. Formed, Protestant Episcopal and Episcopal Mission, & E. Tabernacie, First Baptist, Faith Mission, Preabyterial Lutheran, Christian, Orchard Methodist, and Union Arenne Rethedist. The head of the column formed at Union-see and Indiast, and marched through sived streets to the starting point, when they were dismissed any buildings on the time of the march were decrated with flags and numerous banners; some of easilerable beauty, were carried in the procession, feat bands of funts accompanied the schools. The whole was under the charge of W. H. Palne, Grand Marshall

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PANEL-THIEF. Detective Haley of the Central Office squade arrested a man yesterday who described himself a seph Williams of No. 140 Grand-st., on a charge of adds in the robbery of a stranger on Wednesday night by what is called the "panel game." The robbery was perfet trated at No. 55 South Fifth-ave. The police found the the panel door and the usual arrangements connects with such robberies. The door was broken up and is farmiture of the room, which williams claimed, at taken to the Police Central Office. Williams is